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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have enjected articles returne they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

For This Relief Much Thanks.

The negative qualities of President TAFT's first annual message to Congress ommand our instant attention and admiration. It is a notable document Not a single paragraph or line is propagandic in the recently familiar sense. No part of it is a sermon or exhortation or parable or moral essay or disquisition upon remote and extraneous subjects of human interest. There is in no passage any incitement to passionate thinking on the part of any class of citizens. For the first time in about eight years there is published to the country an annual message which picion of a yellow supplement.

The nudity of Mr. TAFT's message in these particulars is a matter for general sey from his cruel persecutor. As for the Governor, we think he has earned his hody who takes the trouble to peruse enjoyment of the present hour. the pages of Mr. RICHARDSON'S immortal compilation that the President s merely returning to the tone, temper and methods of statement which charofficial communications of his prede- of experimenters, demonstrators, inthe annual message to its original purpose, which is to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union the Executive's own intellectuals.

most impressive fact about the document read vesterday in the Senate and the House the circumstance that it was concentric waves of vague terror grad- him and endear him to us. ually to reach and disturb every quarsay such things, and for minds persistently apprehensive to believe them. We that he understood exactly what the Constitution intended him to do when he took his pen into his large, tranquil fist; rendered his fellow citizens by removing from the calendar a sinister date in the first week of December that for several years has been marked in indigo. He irrespective of the merits of any question discussed or any view expressed, is easily equal for eogency and clarity and general common sense of manner and substance to anything of its kind in the files.

Let every citizen settle himself down with relief and gratitude to the reconsternation.

An Incident Is Closed. that notable afternoon when the Hon. the smoking room, and with its aid he OTTO KELSEY, collecting a few stray papers and flecking the last stray speck of dust from his stainless character, drawn up over the vessel's side for him climbed the long staircase that leads by one of the sailors whose duty it was to the Executive Chamber. A pathetic to lower a thermometer into the sea figure then as now was this patient, bovine, inarticulate OTTO, the embodiment of all inert integrity. It was a strange chance that cast into his much apparently about 60 years of age. He leaking and storm beset craft the fortunes of a whole political machine.

entrusted with that work?" [The work of examining insurance companies.]

Then followed a considerable time given over to indescribable wanderings into words that signified nothing but revealed the saddening spectacle of the disclosure of his own unfathomed

memory recalls a second question: "You knew that it was impossible for a competent and straightforward examiner to make a He is about to conduct another expereport of the sort that Mr. Vandenront, made if dition for a like purpose in a Norse had made a thorough examination of the books wegian steam surveying vessel under of the Mutual Life, didn't you?"

Another question unanswerable then, tong to remain unanswered, and before

he Executive Chamber an official message to the Senate, a savage message from an angry man:

" I recommend the removal of Orro KEIARY rom the office of Superintendent of Insurance." So it began. There was much more. a characteristic marshalling of facts, themselves irresistible, and then this:

"Not only did Mr. KELSET fall premptly to remove these subordinates who had so noto ously failed in their duties * * . He evi-dently had no adequate conception of his duties

Thereafter the tearful Orro vanishes enceforth his own fortunes are lost in the whirl of a contest that shakes a State. Now and again his head, always muddled, always revolving madly, reappears on the surface, then disappears. But over his fallen fortunes wise leaders of political parties, farsighted statesmen. captains and commanders of combined moral instincts and coalesced consciences strive gallantly, win notable achievements, justly rebuke an astonished Chief Executive; wholly satisfy an observing public always somewhat mystified.

Never, however, does the great inerrogation, the twofold question first answer. Only now is the answer forthcoming. It is found in the report of the Hon. WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS, present Superintendent of Insurance, and this is it:

" The books of the company [Phenix Co.] show that at various times during the past seventeen years, and chiedy in the years 1900-1908 inclusive embers of the New York Insurance Departmen whose duty it was to supervise and examine this ompany accepted from this company collateral oans in large amounts.

Then follow specifications. ISAAC VANDERPOEL touched \$100,000, ROBERT H. HUNTER \$60,040.77. So at last the thing gets itself straightened out. KELSEY is gone, has accepted his last vindication" and sought peace in rural retreat. Two State Senates which certified to his complete and astonishing efficiency have rested from their labors. HUNTER and VANDERPOEL have is accompanied by not the faintest sus- left the service of a grateful State. Only the Hon. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES remains, he and the eminent party leaders who rescued the unhappy KEL-

The Culprit Found.

We have long venerated the Hon JAMES WILSON, Secretary of Agriculacterized for more than a century the ture, and his large and growing faculty ressors in office. He is also restoring vestigators, inspectors, bacteriologists, bionomists, biologists, chemists, enological chemists, biochemists, physiologists, pathologists, taxonomists silviculturists, editors and reporters. rather than information of the state of He makes the desert blossom as the rose. He gives us the weather, and would give it to us straight if Moore would let him. He makes two bulletins grow where only one grew before. The cattle on a thousand hills, the pocket gophers in a thousand pockets, every read and heard (and intended to be read increase of the flock and the agriculand heard) without starting a series of tural appropriation bill remind us of

We are especially pleased, then, to ter where the stability of business con-by the President, and Congress invited ditions can be affected by high official to consider carefully "the immense divagations. It may be said that the evil sphere of usefulness" which the Deortunity which has been so deliber- partment of Agriculture "now fills. ately rejected to-day is only postponed the wonderful addition to the wealth to the morrow. It is always possible to of the nation made by the farmers of the country in the crops of the current

Mr. TAFT is too honest and frank prefer to be grateful to President TAFT however, to hide the fact that some without reserve or qualification for the millions of us have no uncontrollable joy restraint and moderation of utterance in the contributions which the Hon. which he has shown on the present occa- JAMES WILSON, with some accidental sion; for the evidence he has given us help from Nature, has made to rural forehandedness:

"The high prices which such [agricultural] products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community, but on the other hand they mean for the immense service which he has a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement business and the general prosperity. Various reasons are given for the high prices."

Various reasons, and one unmistakhas given the country a document which, able reason. The Tama Prospero has overdone his magic touch. He has made the soil too fertile. His sphere of usefulness has been too immense.

What Is There at the Bottom the Sea?

Any gentleman who happened to be in the smoking room of the Canadian spectful consideration of the details of Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland a message which is unpunctuated with on her voyage from Liverpool to Quebec in the late summer two years ago must have observed a very interesting man there early every morning. He always had a microscope with him. This he Nearly three years have passed since firmly adjusted to one of the tables in proceeded to examine a number of specimens which were contained in sea water from time to time to ascertain the temperature of the ocean. The observer was a short man, with a pointed beard. explained the results of his observations to a lad who seemed to be a companion Still audible after the passing of much in travel, and when he observed that time is the vital question that assailed others were interested in his remarks intent and of impressive effect, when properly to there were interested in his remarks intent and of impressive effect, when properly read, was made to appear ridiculous—while assurable the courteously told them something about what he had found, saying that the yegetation of the sea between Ireland get out, but circumstances only can decide the and Newfoundland was a veritable meadow, abounding in species and

This scientific observer turned out to be Sir JOHN MURBAY, K. C. B., the celean honest man standing dumb before brated naturalist of the famous Challenger expedition, which was sent out and unfathomable stupidity. Presently by Great Britain upward of thirty years ago to explore the fauna and flora of the deep seas all around the globe. the joint auspices of the Governments

of Great Britain and Norway. This expedition, in the steamer it the unhappy KELSEY writhes and Michael Sars, is to explore the Atlantic twists and vaguely stretches appealing Ocean from the Canary Islands to the

hands toward the legend of his own transulled record.

Two days later there emerges from Norwegian Government, together with the captain and engineer, the Norwegian Fishery Director and two assistant naturalists from his bureau. Sir JOHN MURRAY has undertaken to pay all expenses over and above those thus asumed by the Government of Norway.

lenger and by other expeditions of less nagnitude the government study of marine fisheries carried on by many nations has led to extensive and important improvements in the mechanical methods of ascertaining the conditions which exist at great depths in the ocean, and it is proposed to utilize these im-provements in the investigations to be carried on by this new expedition in the Michael Sars under Sir JOHN MUR-RAY. The enlarged nets now used by deep sea fishermen are to be employed. together with newly fashioned trawls, by which it is hoped that specimens may be brought up from a depth of three miles and a half. The London Times states that with one of these trawls the Michael Sars recently brought to the surface 225 fishes from a depth of half a mile, 100 of which represented species hitherto unknown to science; flung at the bewildered KELSEY, find an so that great results may fairly be expected. A new instrument for measuring the force and direction of ocean currents at great depths is also to be tested, and tubes will be forced into the ocean floor to ascertain if possible something about its geological constitution and structure, concerning which very little is now known, inasmuch as the marine deposits at great depths have been explored only to the extent of about eighteen inches. A point to be specially investigated is the accumulation of ooze upon the sea bottom. It is supposed that the transatlantic cables are covered by such accumulations, and vet there are known to be glacial houlders along their routes which apparently emain uncovered. It is hoped that light may be thrown upon this phe-

> This interesting scientific undertaking highly creditable to the people of Norway and to Sir JOHN MURRAY, who manifests all the zeal of a young explorer at an age when most men are disposed to retire from the breezy activities of life. It is stated in the Norwegian newspapers that the crew of the Michael Sars are "experienced in deep sea work." It has always seemed to us that war vessels in time of peace might well be oftener employed in scientific work of this character. They would thus be f service, not only on account of the ossible or probable resulting discoveres but in keeping their officers and crews actually busy at sea in the performance of useful labor tending to make them

If there exists anywhere an opinion that the whole truth about the sugar scan-dal can be hidden, it is founded on ignorance of the temper of the public

to be extracted "by a suction dredge." Why not let her stay and be really useful with a revolving light to warn mariners

ave read between the lines of Secretary KNOX's letter to Senor Rodrigues Mr. SULEER has construed it too strictly. The state of war with Nicaragua which he etchings, lithographs and water colors he should give ZELAYA a little more time to be removed by the insurgents.

Was there ever a greater exhibition of devotion and esprit de corps than the pledge of the first class at the Naval Academy not to touch liquor till graduation day if the Department will reinstate member who has been suspended intoxication and faces dismissal?

The present intention of the Speaker and his dvisers is to do little more than pass the necessary appropriation bills and adjourn.—Representative Champ Class. Congress might do worse

The Campaign in Boston

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: present Fitz is very busy kicking his feet ut in various wards in this city, telling all about how it happened, and is displaying remarkable speed. Why, in this my own ward he has got every ward heeler on his staff, and to know that they all "trimmed" im and helped elect Hibbard two years ago means that he is "going some." I dare say that I have seen pictures of

Fitzgerald so many times around Boston during the past ten years that it looks like a dead heat between him and the man who sells the chewing gum.
It's a case of too much Johnson, and I hope for a change.

I am persuaded to think that Mr. Storrow is a good man with a clean record, and unless he "falls down" I shall vote for him next January to be Mayor of Boston for four years if I have to be backed into the polling booth to do so. To try to stir up religious animosities in politics seems necessary for some to "win

out" in this town, but it is too cheap and makes me sick, Both candidates are driving and election day five weeks off, and although the press seems to be "rooting" for Storrow we Fitz is always trying, and to head him off this time will require at least five eeks of very pretty work.

BOSTON, December 6. Unchanged Shaemas.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On November 19 you published a quite premature announcement of my withdrawal from politi-cal activities, the same embodying portions of a recent paper of mine. "An Address to the People of the City of New York." While congratulating you on the skill with which a work of serio issue. The fight for the liberation of New York I am sure will proceed in any event. I must de-fend myself against the idea that I have taken the varieties of plants and animals just as little I have done too seriously; but I would submuch as a like area of solid land.

This solventife absorber turned out to sincerity and real usefulness. As to my right within "the groves of the muses," I refer any doubtful one to the columns of THE SUN for Sep-tember 19; and on the peem which there appears,

tember 19; and on the posm which there appears, though it was unjustifiably mutilated by your editor. I would willingly rest my case.

One thing more. Is the article of November 29 and in your reference to my satirical poem "The Poets With the Sounding Gong" to-day you state something about my name having been originally something other than it is at present (the change of spelling from Seumas to Shaemas is, of course, merely a detail). I had hoped that that matter was settled by the controversy which your pages record which took place in the early spring of 1998, I believe. Will you please now state once and for all that my name always has been and always will be Shaemas O Speci, and nothing else?

NEW YORK, December 6.

MODERN ART IN DUBLIN.

We have before us the new illustrated catalogue of the Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, of which the Honorary Director is Sir Hugh P. Lane. It is an masing revelation of how some Irishmen have overcome national inertia in matters artistic. Dublin has accomlished what London has not: the gather Since the explorations by the Chalng together of a representative body of modern painters and sculptors under one roof, for no one will maintain that the socalled "modern" collections in London are anything but art morgues, filled as they are by British mediocrities and no t is the new, vital quality of the Dublir gallery that sets it apart. With its two magnificent Manets—the portrait of Eva Jonzales and "The Concert in the Tuileries"—both of which pictures, as well as "The Boy with the Sword" (in our Metropolitan Museum), might have been seoured by the National Gallery years ago

it sets a pace that only Paris can excel. In the Irish Room, devoted to Irish paint ers by birth or descent, are specimens of the work of Nathaniel Hone—a great and not well enough known landscapist-John not well enough known lands.

Lavery, George Russell ("A. E."), poet
Lavery, George Rooth, John and mystic, Constance Gore Booth, Butler Yeats, who is something more than the father of Yeats the poet; Charles H. Shannon, Mark Fisher, J. J. Shannon Walker F. Osborne, William Orpen, ad mirable portraitist and figure painter; Dermod O'Brien, and others. The British chools are full and of note. D. U. Cameron, Charles Conder, Simeon Solomon G. F. Watts-the portrait of Mrs. Louis W. Quiller Orchardson, Mrs. A. McEvoy's Dutch Interior," with its evolution of Vermeer; James McNeill Whistler, Albert doore, Henry Moore, a portrait study of Augustus John, one of the strong men in England to-day, as anybody will see by inspecting his nude studies in the Metro-politan Museum; William Rothenstein. leorge Clausen, and a dozen as good G. Festus Kelly's portrait of Mrs. Harrison for instance, is a remarkably vivid presentation of character. The impressionists and other modern Continental men are riohly in evidence. Claude Monet' "Waterloo Bridge," the same painter's
"Vétheuil," Mancini's "Portrait of a Lady," Renoir's "Les Parapluies." the two Manet what a pity New York does not possess J. E. Blanche, Pissarro, Vuillard, Degas -a pessant woman-Henri Le Sidaner, half ozen Mancinis and a Moffet Laudner.

Hanging along the staircase there is a men and women. This group is especially attractive by reason of the sub-jects as well as the artists. Among the umber are Dr. Douglas Hyde, Standish O'Grady, Sir Horace Plunkett, T. W. Rus sell, M. P.; Sir Antony O'Donnell, Lady Gregory, the distinguished writer, Michael Pavitt, M. P.; Katherine Tynan Hinkson, Nathaniel Hone, George Russell, William Orpen, Edward Dowden, J. P. Mahaffy, J. M. Synge, Jane Barlow, W. B. Yeats, W. G. Fay, William Alexander, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, and Captain Shawe-Taylor. The names of the artists who made this portrait section possible are John B. Yeats, William Orpen, Signor A. Mancini,

and Miss Purser.
The French Barbizon and other masters in Room IV. are very satisfying. Several Corots, Troyon, Fantin-Latour, Fromenin, Courbet, Harpignies, Diaz, Gérôme Monticelli, Bonvin, Rousseau; "The Toi-let," by Puvis de Chavannes. a nude study charged with a humanity not frequently encountered in the product umier's "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza." Charles Cottet, José Weiss Jakob Maris, Mauve, Alfred Stevens, Mesdag, Roelofs and Alphonse Legrosall notable examples. The drawings, tion. Rodin's "Age of Bronze" heads the sculptures; there are five Rodins in all. The other names represented are those of Paul Bartlett, Barye, Rivière, Lanteri John Hughes, W. Goscombe, John and J. H. M. Furse. Rodin's bronze bust of George Wyndham, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, is one of his ablest characterizations. Altogether Director Lane and the city on the banks of the Liffey are to be congratulated on such a splendid permanent exhibition of modern vases, bronzes and marbles.

THE MOUNTED POLICE. At Least They Are an Ornament the City Streets.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I think these mounted fellows are mighty fine ornaments, anyway-so there NEW YORK, December 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SAME ON mounted policeman can do more efficient work than five policemen on foot in stopping runaways. I have been riding and driving horses in Brooklyn and on our oulevard over forty years. I know what say-that a mounted man can stop a run much less danger than a man on foot How many policemen and others have been dragged and trampled beneath horses while the mounted man can gallop alongside of the runaway horse, grab hold of the bridle and jerk the runaway, and stop

him by degrees.

Again, the mounted policeman can scatter crowds much faster than half a dozen po-licemen on foot. That has often been demonstrated in times of riots and other gatherings. There is something about the to the hearts of disorderly people. Besides, rom place to place when occasion requires. Those mounted men have saved hundreds of lives. What we need is three times as many as we have at present to regulate traffic and protect the people.

ANDREW MOWBRAY. BROOKLYN, December 7.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have had the pleasure of attending several of the Friday evening lectures at Public School, West 148th street, this season, all of which were very in eresting and educational. Two were devoted nusic rendered by ladies perfectly versed in

their respective siyles.

One lecture, upon the West India Islands, relating to the history of Martinique and the loss of its capital city with all inhabitants by the eruption and fire from Mont Polce, was illustrated. eruption and fire from Mont Pelce, was illustrated by valuable stereopticon views and the whole subject ably treated by a gentleman who had resided for a jong time in these islands.

It is hard to understand why these entertainments of such a good standard provided by the Board of Education are not better patronized, considering the trouble and probable expense incurred. If an admission fee were exacted you would no doubt see a full house. On account of no charge being made the public may have all idea, that these lectures are dry growy and nonidea that these lectures are dry, prosy and non-interesting, but if I may be allowed to judge. is is far from being the case. NEW YORK, December 7. OLD BLUR.

Revision in Rome.

Casar was revising the calendar.
"So the janifor will know when to begin being

DEMOCRACY.

Owes to Arithmetic and Fruits of It in Action. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There just as much reason—and no more—for omen having the suffrage as for men hav ing it. Or perhaps I should say that uni

upon the original principle of what some peo-ple are pleased to call democracy. There is no more pitiable sham in all the earth than democracy. More remarkable still, no one in all the earth believes in it, if people. If such a system of governmen were, by some cataclysm to be ordained, it would not be tolerated for an hour. No

that it confounds rights with privileges. Because a person has rights he or she must necessarily have also privileges and a share in government, is what democracy resolves tself into logically. Children have very positive rights, all the more real because of their utter inability

cording to the democratic theory, they ing of the laws. So too criminals, paupers, the in-ane, the dependent and deficient classes generally. All have rights, therefore all should have privileges, and especially the privilege of speaking for and defending" themselves through the making laws in their own interest. This is what emocratic theory means if it can be con-idered to have any meaning reducible to he language of thought and logic at all. ine: and even if they don't they shall rule ess of knowledge or capacity: that is the logic of democracy and universal suffrage. Even it

he little hereditary oligarchy that once nled England. When we now propose ruled England. When we now propose what every one in his heart believes in, that the worthiest of a land should rule it and no other, they at once begin to emit some drivel or other about "ceste" and the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence and our wars for "freedom." The objection to the oligarchies of old was not that they were oligarchies composed of the best men they had but that the oligarchies were hereditary. Yet even so, the government obtained was better than that which would have resulted from universal participation in government.

government. Names and shams rule even the most cul-Names and shams rule even the most cul-ated of nations and peoples, our own as il as all the rest. Call our President sim-"King"and a nation would be in arms, en though his power were not in the slight-degree affected. The word "republic" is ted in England though their King has not fraction of the power of our Presidents d when it comes to unrestrained bloody

all the Russias would dare do what is now proceeding before our very eyes in Nicarsqua.

This "majority" rule; pray, where is it to be found in this blessed land of ours? Where does the "majority" rule? It is always a subsection of the majority that administers government, often a small coterie carved out from that subsection, not infrequently a single person, and he one of the most unworthy in the land. Matt Quay and Dick Croker were beautiful examples of the "rule of the majority." They were democracy's perfect fruit under the conditions existing in our country.

To my mind the greatest danger to all just government in all the earth and in every land is State socialism, and especially when it asks alms and favoritism of the law and of Government. It is more generally known under that fondly delusive phrase "promoting the general welfare." That particular sort of socialism, compounded of sympathy and ignorance, which assumes that a Government or the law can elevate the general welfare by legal enactments is the thing that is endangering just and righteous government more than any other promoting the general welfare. That particular sort of socialism, compounded of sympathy and ignorance, which assumes that a Government or the law can elevate the general welfare by legal enactments is the general welfare by legal enactments is the thing that is endangering just and in excellent condition as regards efficient

the thing that is endangering just and righteous government more than any other influence I know of. Government pensions, Government workshops for the-poor workman, Government built dwellings for "the poor," free baths for "the people," free everything for everybody, all are but illustrations of this vioious principle, that it is society's duty to support the individual.

Now, admit to the suffrage the whole influence of woman, with her half formed and often erring instincts of sympathy, her readiness to listen to him crying in the wilderness his grievances. I say that it would be the beginning of a wild era of the most infamous sort of socialistic madness that could be conceived, the bankruptcy of all just government in all the earth.

BROOKLYN, December 7. G. I. B.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCHES Their Steady Growth in Members and

Wealth a Matter of Record. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to THE SUN of December 3 "One Who some interesting data concerning churches in general and the Protestant Episcopa!

Church in particular. The religious body to which President Eliot belongs and whose tenets he repeated inder the title of a new (?) religion is prac tically the only body in America that has tood still for years-still in membership,

in missions, in activity.

There was never a time when statistics I am talking about, as I am a horseman, and every man who knows the nature and power of a horse will substantiate what I as they are to-day. If your correspondent pins his faith to figures of twenty years ago away horse ten times as quickly and with he has much more reason to rely upon fig-

ures collected now.

The United States Government in its offcial report finds that church membership in the continental United States grew from 32.7 per cent, in 1890 to 39.1 per cent, in 1905. According to the same authority Protestant growth exceeded population growth 1.8 per cent. in the same period. Episcopal Church growth in the diocese of New York

Church growth in the diocese of New York during a series of years has been: 1893, 56,218; 1896, 69,521; 1994, 78,149; 1607, 83,919; 1600, 89,748.

The rate of growth in New York is 2 to 4 per cent. a year, and that rate has been long maintained. Your correspondent speaks of churches removing from certain districts. The churches are engaged in a war with sin. Some of them get worsted at times, but, pray, what do their friends expect? Some brigades are wiped out but the whole army moves on. It grows in influence, in income, in activity, in membership.

the whole army moves on. It grows in influence, in income, in activity, in membership.

There is nothing the matter with the churches but an aliment that troubles all armies. It is that many excellent men, wearying in the struggle and sometimes finding it going against them, cry out in pain and their cry is taken up by others. Often these valiant men, after fighting for years, exclaim that all is lost, and their words, uttered in pain, sometimes in death struggles, are quoted against the whole army. Exactly the same thing happened during the civil war.

Apart from growth in membership, which is steady if not as large as it ought to be, there are several particulars in which there are several particulars in which there is advance such as the world never knew before. fore. Business and professional laymen in the

Business and professional laymen in the Protestant churches are giving part of their spare time to personal work. They are meeting and resolving to give more money than they ever gave before. They meet voluntarily. Five thousand of them will meet in New York in January.

There is unprecedented Christian and church unity. Duplication is ended in many directions. The movement is real. More money is being received by churches to advance and maintain them than ever, and more money is going into missionary society treasuries. More gifts like those of the late John S. Kennedy are recorded. The old ambition to build up a sect, has passed. In its place is the ambition to leave the community with the Gospel.

Protestants have come to believe that a public school system that does not teach Protestants have come to believe that a public school system that does not teach religion and morals is inadequate. They do not all agree as to the method of instruction as yet, but there is agreement that God's precepts must be given to the people, young and old. Out of that convection advance must come. Eugens E. Gang.

RED CROSS SOCIETY NEEDS. ident Taft, at Annual Meeting, Says per Some One Will Give 85,000,000 WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-President Taft took a few minutes off from his regular job to-day and acted as chairman of the fifth annual convention of the National American Red Cross Association, which he is president. Mr. Taft made brief address, put through some routing business with expedition and then pre-sented for the association three medals

to persons whom it wished to honor. Mr. Faft spoke of the need for a perma nent endowment of the Red Cross and referred to some of the good work which it has done during the past year. "I am sure somebody is going to ! born," said the President, "and I hope

he is born already, who will give us we might as well make it as large as we need. I think we ought to have an endow ment of \$5,000,000. We have been modes if any one has an extra \$5,000,000 he need not be restricted by limitations put in

and caused by our modesty." Referring to disasters of the last year

cal, Mr. Taft said: deal. Mr. Tatt said:

"During the last year the society has shown what it could do in its assistance to Italy after the earthquake, to eastern Turkey after the massacres and to Mexico after the floods. It seems to be necessary in some way or other to fill the American eye and to fill the American ear before you can arouse them to contributions, and when you have a disaster such as that in Italy, which appealed to all, we are most generous."

that in Italy, which appealed to all, we are most generous."

Mr. Taft presented to Lloyd C. Grispom, former Ambassador from the United States to Italy, a gold medal from the Red Cross, a silver medal to Miss Katherine B. Davis and one of the same metal to Samuel L. Parrish. All these medals were given for zeal shown shown in the Italian earthquake days. The association voted

fools, criminals admitted to the suffrage, still the hundred shall rule. The indebtedness of democracy to arithmetic has not yet been sufficiently recognized. Five is more than four; therefore five should prevail over four. Nothing could be simpler. You can prove it in any primary school in the world.

The so-called "problems" of government often confound the wise. Therefore let us admit the ignorant to the discussion; and the wider open the deers are to ignorance, the wiser shall be the decision; there again is the democratic theory of government.

The hewlers for democracy have tearned nothing, in this country at least, since the days when we obtained our freedom from the little hereditary oligarchy that once the force of the force of

night in honor of the delegates

ASKS FOR VICE-ADMIRALS.

port, Says Five Should Be Appointed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-Rear Admiral William P. Potter, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, reecommends that the grade of Vice-Admiral be revived, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. He asks that Congress enact legislation for at least five Vice-Admirals. He expresses the opinion, however, that no officer should be appointed a Vice-Admiral who has not commanded a fleet, a squadron or a division.

"It appears unnecessary to point out the fact," Admiral Potter says, "that, with the increased responsibility due to enlarged fleets which we now have in commission that the officers in suprem command should be given appropriate rank, which will at least place them on a par with officers of foreign navies.

In all international relations custom has prescribed certain fixed grades for officials who represent their Government. has prescribed certain fixed grades for officials who represent their Government. Not only is this true in the military service but it is the rule in the Diplomatic Corps. In foreign navies there are three distinct grades which are above the rank of Rear Admiral and it invariably happened that it is a military parameters as empens that in all international blages of men of war the officer mand of the United States fleet

ciency and readiness for any service required. The marked advance in the economical upkeep of the ships, the ability to keep the vessels self-sustaining while away from a base and the improvement in the fleet work were all sources of gratification to the bureau."

BUYS BLIND BROOK FARM.

Hugh Chisholm Gets the Marton Story Estate in Westchester.

Hugh Chisholm of 813 Fifth avenue has bought Blind Brook Farm, the home of the late Marion Story in Portchester The place has been on the market since Marion Story killed himself in August. 1907; while depressed by illness. It was held at a high figure and it is under stood that the purchase price exceeded Would Try Dr. Eliot's New Religion" gives \$200,000, although the executors have not made the figures public. The new owner

is to spend \$50,000 in repairs. Blind Brook Farm is one of the show places of Westchester county. It is an Elizabethan house of yellow brick standing in the midst of 300 acres. The house is on a hill and commands a view for many miles over the Sound. It was built on the site of an older house, which made it possible to have much more foliage that many of the more modern Westcheste

estates possess.

Originally the place was the property of Mrs. Story, who gave it to her husband some time before his death. When Mr. Story died intestate the property went to his heirs. A compromise was made ultimately. Mrs Story now lives at 29 Park avenue.

THE LAW PERMITS IT. I. R. R.'s Excuse for Hauling Freight by Steam in the Tunnel.

The Long Island Railroad Company was directed recently by the Public Ser vice Commission to explain by what right it operated steam locomotives for moving freight trains through the Atlantic avenue tunnel. Answering yesterday, the com-pany said that while the law providing pany said that while the law providing for the Atlantic avenue improvement stated that steam should not be used for 'the operation of passenger trains there was a section which read, 'But steam locomotives may be used to move freight trains and, in cases of emergency pre-venting the use of other power, to move the passenger trains over said improve-ment."

ment."
The company went on to say that it was inconceivable that passengers in the electric cars were seriously inconvenienced by gas and smoke from the steam locomotives, because the freight trains were operated as far, as practicable at night, the tunnel was well ventilated and anthracite coal was used.

To Save Gov. Clinton House

Plans to preserve what is locally known as the "Gov. De Witt Clinton House," on an arm of Newtown creek in the nd ward of the Borough of Queens, are being formulated by residents of that borough and have been taken up by the local school boards and historical societies. This colonial landmark was built in 1750 and it passed into the possession of Gov. DeWitt Clinton about the time he was elected Mayor of New York, in 1806. He travelled back and forth by boat, which was moored in the small creek that ran along the base of the bluff on which the kouse stands. The old building is tenanted by laborers from the nearby factories.

DIED DESPITE SCIENCE. Board of Health to Investigate Case of Young Woman Attended by a Healer. Frank Stayton Thompson, the Christian Science practitioner who for almost a week previous to her death of scarlet fever in the Minturn Hospital on Sunday was in attendance upon Miss Vera Heinly at the Hotel St. Andrew at Broadway and Seventy-second street, will be a witness

to-day at the official investigation of the Board of Health into the young woman's illness and death. Miss Robinson, the nurse in attendance, who also professes Christian Science, it is said will testify Dr. Darlington, president of the Health Board, yesterday notified Dr. Doty, the Health Inspector of the port, and Police

Commissioner Baker, both of whom with him comprise the Board of Health, f his intention to look into the death of the young woman.

Miss Heinly, who is said to have had prop-

erty in Iowa and Nebraska, had been at he hotel since the early part of October. A week ago last Sunday she told her grand-aunt, Mrs. Frances L. Allard of 621 Westminster road, Flatbush, who was visiting her, that she had a severe cold. The ollowing day she became seriously sick and Mr. Thompson was called.

Her delirium increased to such an extent within a few days that Miss Robinson, who had been nursing her, was unable to cope with it. Then Dr. F. M. Ranney of 220 West 107th street was called. He diagnosed the case as scarlet fever and notified the Board of Health. Application was made to the Minturn Hospital to admit the young woman as a patient. The Board of Health, realizing the condition of the young woman, sanctioned the admission—a rare thing, it is said. Miss Heinly was taken there last Thursday night. She died on Sunday morning. The investigation by the Board of Health to-day will be into the fact of whether the young woman got proper medical treatment. Miss Robinson is said to be a professional trained nurse and a graduate of a reputable hospital. Miss Heinly was an orphan. Her mother died twelve years ago. Mrs. Laura Heinly Jones, aunt of the young woman, arrived in town yesterday. She is staying at the St. Andrew. So also is H. M. Bartlett of Muscatine, Is., and Mrs. Bartlett. They arrived yesterday also. Mr. Bartlett was Miss Heinly's attorney.

Mrs. Jones said last night that it was likely that she and Mr. Bartlett would attend the official hearing to-day if permitted. tent within a few days that Miss Robin.

DANIEL SPOTS ANOTHER COMET. Last Year's Princeten Man New Has Three to His Credit.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7,-While making astronomical observations in the Hall stead Observatory last night, Zaccheus Daniel, holder of the Thaw fellowship in astronomy at Princeton University, saw a hazy, nebulous spot which he soon made out to be a new comet. This is the third comet discovered by Daniel, who was graduated from the university in 1908. He discovered his first one in June, 1907, while he was still an undergraduate, and

He discovered his first one in June, 1907, while he was still an undergraduate, and his second in June of this year. For this second discovery he received a bronze medal from the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

The new comet was first observed at 9:23 P. M. through a three inch telescope, and after its position and character had been determined with a 5½ inch comet finder it was observed during the remainder of the night through the larger 23 inch instrument. It is about the size of a star of the thirteenth magnitude and is in the constellation Auriga, its right ascension being 6 hours 16 minutes and its declination about 34 degrees north. Its motion is almost directly north.

Owing to the cloudy condition of the weather here it will not be possible to continue the observation this evening, but the news of the discovery was immediately telegraphed to the Harvard Observatory, whence it was sent to astronomers all over the world, who will doubtless confirm the discovery to-night. The Thaw fellowship held by Daniel, is the income on \$10.000 given by Mrs. William Thaw, the mother of Harry K. Thaw. Daniel has held it ever since he graduated and has also in that time computed the orbit of an asteroid which, with the conorbit of an asteroid which, with the cor

INDEPENDENT PHONE CO.

The Continental Takes In the America Union-Seeks to Get Into This City. The Continental Telephone and Tele-graph Company, the \$50,000,000 concer-incorporated in New Jersey last October with the purpose of consolidating the independents, has acquired majority stock control of the American Union Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. adding this company to a long list of others that operate from Kentucky and At a meeting of the directors of the American yesterday John A. Howard of Wheeling, president of the Continental, was elected president of the new subsidiary and a board composed of representatives both of the American Union and the Continental was elected as follows: Judge Ellis R. Orvis and John Graham of Harrisburg; C. M. W. Keck, president of the Allentown Trust Company of Allentown, Pa.; S. P. Light of Allentown, Henry O. Evans of Pittsburg, John A. Howard and Samuel W. Harper of Wheeling, Herman C. Stifel of St. Louis and S. Stanwood Menken.

The Continental has got into New York State and is seeking to get into the city. It proposes to use the same wires for telephoning and telegraphing and to build a new line between Pittsburg and Harrisburg. At a meeting of the directors of the

MOVE TO STOP DRINKING. First Class at Annapolis to Help Authori-

ties in Suppressing Prac ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 7.-The first class of nidshipmen, of which George L. Meyer, who is also captain of the football team, is president, has come out squarely in opposition to drinking among the midshipmen and in favor of supporting the authorities of the Academy in suppressing the prac-

of the Academy in suppressing the practice.

The position of the first class, from which the midshipmen officers are picked, means that the regulations on this subject will be enforced to the letter.

The stand taken by the first class has frequently proved more effectual along certain lines than the efforts of the constituted authorities of the institution, notably in the matter of hazing.

It is an open secret that there are places in Annapolis in which midshipmen obtain intoxicants without difficulty; in fact, where such a trade is catered to, though the local law forbids such sales.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS.

Attorney-General Says It She Allow Them to Leave the State. ALBANY, Dec. 7.-Attorney-General O'Malley to-day advised the Superintendent of Prisons that the Board of Parole should not parole a prisoner to go into another State or to a foreign country; that the Legislature intended parole try; that the Legislature intended paroled prisoners should remain in the State and within the legal custody of the parole officers, and that it would be unwise and violative of every spirit of the parole law to allow such prisoners to go without the jurisdiction of the State.

The Attorney-General also holds that a prisoner serving two sentences, the first indeterminate and the second a definite sentence, is not entitled to a parole and discharge at the expiration of the minimum term of his first sentence in order to allow him to begin the service of his second sentence.